Case 3:24-cv-03836-TLT Document 57 Filed 01/10/25

Page 1 of 3

TO ALL INTERESTED PARTIES AND THEIR ATTORNEYS OF RECORD:

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of Articles 166-169 of the 2018 Israeli Civil Procedure Regulations is attached as Davidson Decl., **Ex. B**. The certification of translation of Articles 166-169 of the 2018 Israeli Civil Procedure Regulations from Hebrew to English is attached as Davidson Decl., **Ex. C**.

(2) CA 8195/02 Sheetrit v. Sharp Corporation, PD 58(1) 193 (2003) (Isr.). A true and accurate copy of the original Hebrew version of CA 8195/02 Sheetrit v. Sharp Corporation, PD 58(1) 193 (2003) (Isr.) is attached as Davidson Decl., **Ex. D**. An accurate, true and correct English translation of CA 8195/02 Sheetrit v. Sharp Corporation, PD 58(1) 193 (2003) (Isr.) is attached as Davidson Decl., **Ex. E**. The certification of translation of CA 8195/02 Sheetrit v. Sharp Corporation, PD 58(1) 193 (2003) (Isr.) from Hebrew to English is attached as Davidson Decl., **Ex. F**.

I. <u>LEGAL STANDARD FOR REQUEST FOR JUDICIAL NOTICE</u>

FRE 201 provides that the Court may take judicial notice of matters of public record that "can be accurately and readily determined from sources whose accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned." Fed. R. Evid. 201(b)(2). Taking judicial notice of such facts does not convert a motion to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(6) into a motion for summary judgment. See Lee v. City of Los Angeles, 250 F.3d 668, 688-89 (9th Cir. 2001); Emrich v. Touche Ross & Co., 846 F.2d 1190, 1198 (9th Cir. 1998).

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II. THE COURT SHOULD TAKE JUDICIAL NOTICE OF FAITHFULLY TRANSLATED ISRAELI AUTHORITY

The Court should take judicial notice of Articles 166-169 of the 2018 Israeli Civil Procedure Regulations and CA 8195/02 Sheetrit v. Sharp Corporation, PD 58(1) 193 (2003) (Isr.), as translated into English by certified translation. "[I]t is appropriate" for courts to consider "relevant sources on foreign laws" when pertinent to the case. Lopez v. Inter-Con Sec. Sys., Inc., No. 2:22-CV-09080-CAS (EX), 2024 WL 4839792, at *4 (C.D. Cal. Nov. 18, 2024) (taking judicial notice of article from the Honduran Labor Code). Further, in BCS Bus. Consulting Servs. Pet. Ltd. v. Baker, Case No. 19-cv-06914, 2024 WL 4848789 (C.D. Cal. Nov. 4, 2024), the court held that it was appropriate to take judicial notice of "court filings and other matters of public record" because those sources "accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned for the purposes of the Federal Rules of Evidence." *Id.* at *6 (citation omitted).

Here, the Court should take judicial notice of Exhibits A, B, D, and E because Articles 166-169 of the 2018 Israeli Civil Procedure Regulations and CA 8195/02 Sheetrit v. Sharp Corporation, PD 58(1) 193 (2003) (Isr.) are matters of public record whose accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned.

III. CONCLUSION

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For the reasons stated above, the Court should take judicial notice of Exhibits A, B, D, and E.

Dated: January 10, 2025 DLA PIPER LLP (US)

22 By: /s/ Jeffrey E. Tsai JEFFREY E. TSAI 23

JAMES S. DAVIDSON

Attorneys for Defendant DIAMOND FOUNDRY INC.

28 REQUEST FOR JUDICIAL NOTICE IN SUPPORT OF OPPOSITION TO MOTION TO DISMISS COUNTERCLAIM

CASE NO. 3:24-CV-03836-TLT